

a larger tooth, though, owing to the youth of the animal, it is not yet in the same position as the one shown in the skull of *T. cynocephalus*.

The existence of a second Thylacine has been known to old residents in Tasmania for years past, as they were in the habit of distinguishing the two kinds by the names of Greyhound and Bulldog-Tiger. Mr. George Masters, Assistant Curator of the Australian Museum, has spent some nine months on the island; and being anxious to clear this matter up, he collected about twenty-six skulls, two of which belong to the Thylacine for which I now propose the name of *breviceps*.

I shall, on a future occasion, give you a fuller account of the excellent collection made by Mr. Masters.

Sydney, May 2, 1868.

XXXVI.—*Notice of two new Species of Salamandra from Central America.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

MR. OSBERT SALVIN has lately sent to the British Museum a collection of animals in spirits, collected at Guatemala and Costa Rica. It contains two species of *Salamandra*, which appear not to have been previously entered in the catalogues.

Ædipus Salvini.

Black; chin, throat, and underside of body and tail and limbs pale brown; back and upper surface of the tail for about two-thirds of its length opaque white, with irregular-shaped black spots, and connected in front with a streak on each side of the back and head, continued to the eyebrows. The black spots have a very narrow white margin. The head very short; nose blunt, short, rounded; nostrils lateral, below the most prominent part of the nose, with an indistinct pale spot under them to the edge of the upper lip. The toes very short, webbed to the tip. Tail cylindrical, tapering, almost as long as the body and head.

Hab. Guatemala (Osbert Salvin, Esq.). B.M.

OPHIOTRACHUS.

Body long, cylindrical; tail very long, cylindrical, rounded at the end. Head very small; mouth large; eyes rather large, lateral; nose blunt, ovate; tongue circular, peltate. Legs far apart, elongate, slender, weak; toes very short, subequal, $\frac{4}{5}$, free. Skin smooth, closely and minutely black-dotted. Vent linear. Teeth minute in both jaws; palatine teeth in an arched line on each side of the internal nostrils.

This genus has many characters in common with the genus *Batrachoseps*; but it differs in the tail (which is twice as long as the body and head) being cylindrical and of the same diameter and subannulated appearance as the body and head, giving the whole animal the appearance of a *Cæcilia* or worm.

Ophiobatrachus vermicularis.

Black. Length of the body and head $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of the tail $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Costa Rica (Osbert Salvin, Esq.). B.M.

XXXVII.—*Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles.*

By J. GWYN JEFFREYS, F.R.S.*

THIS was my seventh expedition to the northern extremity of our seas, and occupied the whole of the summer. It was not so successful as those in some previous years, owing to the stormy state of the weather. While my friends in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland were enjoying calm sunshine, our climate was exactly the reverse; and the persevering course of the wind (from north-west to south-west) prevented our doing much at sea. The North Sea is notoriously subject to broken weather, this being the point where the warm air induced by the Gulf Stream and westerly winds meets the cold air brought down by the arctic current. The fauna of the Shetland waters, however, is by no means exhausted. Every expedition has produced novelties, not only in the Mollusca, but in all other departments of marine zoology.

On the present occasion I obtained, at a depth of 120 fathoms, a living specimen and a larger dead one of a fine species of *Pleurotoma*, *P. carinata* of Bivona. It was originally described as a Calabrian fossil; and Searles Wood records a single specimen having been found in the Coralline and another in the Red Crag. Professor Sars and Mr. M'Andrew dredged a few specimens off the coasts of Norway; and the former gave some interesting particulars of the animal, which I have been able to confirm by my own observation. Although allied to *P. nivalis*, and found in the same locality, it has distinct eyes placed on rather prominent stalks or ommatophores, whereas *P. nivalis* has no eyes nor any trace of eye-stalks. On this account Sars proposed the generic name *Typhlomangelia* for the latter species; but it must be borne in mind that *Eulima stenostoma* is also eyeless, and yet is closely related to

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